ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 36. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856. WHOLE NO. 337.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION:

Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City [L. S.] of Raleigh, this the 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

From the Memphis Appeal.

Judge Longstreet's Letter.

We offer no apology to our readers this morning for the large space occupied by this letter. We feel that none is needed, and such will doubtless be the sentiment of all who read it.

The previous letters of this gentleman had produced such a marked effect upon those to whom they were addressed, that some counteracting influence was deemed by the know-nothings of Mississippi as indispensable. Accordingly, on the eve of the elections in that State, Dr. Winans came out in a letter (addressed to Judge L.) in which he boldly enters the lists as the champion of know nothism.

His letter, we understood, was issued in separate copies, and industriously circulated just before the elections. He will doubtless repent of his temerity; for, though a very able divine, (and a big gun of whiggery and know nothingism in his section,) he is, from the weakness of his cause or some other reason, no match for his antagonist in this contest. The reply of Judge Longstreet, upon every point made by Dr. Winans against him, is perfectly overwhelming; and the letter, as a whole, is by far the ablest and best production of his pen on the subject. It is difficult to tell which is the most admirable—its crushing logic or its epigrammatic wit:

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,
December 19, 1855.

"MY DEAR OLD FRIEND:" I received your letter addressed to me through the columns of the Natchez Courier three months ago, and I postponed my answer to it at first that it might not appear just before the Mississippi elections; again, that it might not appear during the session of the Memphis conference, the Memphis Appeal being the chosen medium of its publication, and the Oxford paper being then suspended; and yet again, that it might appear during the winter vacation of this institution.

In what follows, I flatter myself that neither you nor the party which you serve will find anything objectionable in the *motive* which prompts it, whatever you may think of its matter and form. The appearance of your letter (from a whig) in a paper published some hundred and forty or fifty miles from your residence, edited by a know nothing candidate for Congress, one of my most wanton and implacable maligners, just in time to spread fully over the State before the elections, was all, doubtless, purely accidental. But allow me to felicitate you upon your good fortune in having been led by your impartial judgment to take sides with the know nothings against your "dear old friend" and brother; for, had you happened to reverse your position, your organ would have given you a specimen of its naturalized southern sympathies that would have eaten into your tender sensibilities like a screw-worm, and your know nothing brethren would have taught you that love feasts are poor contrivances to knit hearts together compared with know nothing lodges.

You regret that you have seen but one of my letters. So do I. Had you seen them all, you would have had more charity for my motives than you evince, and more charity for yourself than to have dropped some expressions and intimations I find in your communication. You would have learned that my controversy with the know nothings was not of my seeking; and that it was forced upon me by know nothing slanders, unmitigated and unrelenting—slanders which struck at my dearest interests and my most sacred relations; that I bore all these for a long time in silence and in patience; even until I saw this "political party," as you are pleased to call it, while protesting aloud against my teaching of politics in the University, whispering the students of my charge into its midnight gatherings, and there binding them by oath upon oath to everlasting fidelity to its own political creed. I now spoke out boldly in my own defence, and against this party; not against its principles, but against its mode of propagating them. In strict truth there was not one word of *politics* in my first letter, if I understand the term. I said nothing about foreigners, and no more than this about Catholics: "I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare for savage ambush fighting, or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see that when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one." This was just such a letter as you tell me *you* would have indulged. Not so with either the saints or sinners of the know nothing party.—They assailed me from all sides and in all modes. Not one of them gravely answered my objections to the know nothing discipline and dealings. They chose rather to assail me personally, in language as unbecoming in them as it was undeserved by me. Even my literary bagatelle, the amusement of my idle hours five and twenty years ago, was held up to view as a test of my fitness, morally and intellectually, for the sacred office and responsible station to which I have been called. And yet these public assaults, undetailed in their severity, were kind, courteous, and pious compared with the private communications which were addressed to me under the authors' names, in answer to this letter. They all agreed, however, in one particular at least; and that was, that if I had never meddled with politics before I had done it now, and that this was a crying sin in an instructor of youth. You perceive, then, brother, that you grossly misrepresent the know nothings when you accord to me the right of opposing them in *any* way.

That I should not have a very exalted opinion of them, after what I have suffered from them, I think you will own was quite natural. Have a little charity for me, then, if "no mandamus from a bishop, if no influence from a presiding elder, no dogmatism or dictation of learned doctor," no combination of Christians and politicians, no power of members, can awe me into respect for them.

You say "I defy you, my brother, to specify anything of equal *turpitude* (my italics) with this attempt to enlist a church organization in a crusade against a *political* party, no matter what that party may be." That was a hard word, brother, which I underscored. It would have inspired considerable indignation had you not been kind enough to embrace in its application Mr. Wesley, yourself, the main body of your church, and the whole body of know nothings. Mr. Wesley endeavored to enlist not only his own people, but all Americans, all Englishmen, and Irishmen, against the *American party* of 1776. Was he guilty of turpitude in so doing? Nay, my brother. *Turpitude* involves *intentional* error; and Mr. Wesley was not the man to commit that. He really believed that the colonies had no just grounds of revolt against the mother country; that they were perilling everything valuable in Church and State, everything sacred in fraternal ties, upon mere political abstractions; and so believing, he exerted his influence to its utmost extent to reduce the colonies to submission. That was the noblest political party that ever was formed; and if it be turpitude to enlist a church organization against any political party, *no matter what that party may be*, where does Mr. Wesley stand? Is the modern *American party* (its name was *Sam* when I took then pen against it) more holy, more pure, more noble, more dignified than the old American party? If, then, I believed, as I verily did believe, that the know nothings were about to rend churches, inflame passions, sunder friendships, and kindle the flames of civil war, why might I not use my best endeavors to turn our church at least away from it, without incurring the guilt of "turpitude?" But this is only by the way. I will show you presently that you have mistaken my designs in this church matter entirely.

Recapitulating the incidents which enlivened and cemented our friendships, (wherein you represented my feelings in describing your own,) you say, "We *together* have warred strenuously against the malignant tendencies of abolition fanaticism, and we suffered *together* in that ruthless warfare." True, your efforts in that struggle were gallant, noble, powerful; mine were the weakest of my life, and therefore to myself the most mortifying. But against whom were we contending, brother? Against a *political party* which had brought its baneful principles into our church. What was our aim when argument failed to exact justice from that party? To set all southern Methodism, all parties, all men who respected religion, right, and fair dealing, against it. What was the issue of our labors? The almost entire withdrawal of southern and southwestern Methodists from all connexion with the northern branch of our church, and the establishment of an independent southern church, which hath no fellowship with it. Was there any turpitude in all this! if there was, you were a much larger sharer in it than I was, for you were by far the most efficient laborer of the two. And here let me remark, in passing, that one of my strongest objections to know nothingism was, that it united the main body of southern Methodists in sworn bonds of fellowship with that very party who had repelled them by proscription, blistered them by calumny, and pocketed all the copartnership funds. It was in the land of these law-despising, right-abusing persecutors that know nothingism originated, Senator Adam's information to the contrary notwithstanding. I cannot stop to prove it at large; suffice it for the present, that Chase says it originated in the "free States." The first know nothing formulary of the grand council was issued from the press of Damrell & Moore, No. 16 Devonshire street, Boston. Baltimore would not have sent its bantling to receive its swaddling bands in Boston. The infamous Judson (according to the papers) was recently introduced to a council in Pennsylvania as the father of the order, and was received with plaudits. The thing has no southern feature. But enough of this.

I think I hazard nothing in saying that when I wrote my last letter at least seven-tenths of the members of our church had joined this party. For what? To accomplish its avowed aims, of course. And what were they? Why, to "enlist" every Protestant "church organization" in the land in a "crusade against" one of the weakest churches numerically in the whole country. Here was the first object of the know nothing party; and the second was to oppose foreigners. Will you say this is a combination *against a church*, and not of a church against a party? Which is the worst? Which savors most of turpitude? But, unfortunately for the distinction, the combination is against a political party, too, as *acts* demonstrably show, whatever may be its *professions*. In honest truth, this was the main, if not the exclusive, object of it. The first intimation that the world had of its existence was its onslaught upon democrats in general, and Nebraska men in particular. And please remember as we pass along who suffered first from it, when it had neither a name nor a platform; when asked why, fighting under an anti-Catholic flag, they killed nobody but democrats, they said it was because the democrats fought against them.

Now, I suppose that an actual, existing, operative, sworn combination of this kind is ten thousand times more reprehensible than the simple endeavors of a single individual to enlist a church against a political party alone.

But, startling and parricidal as is your doctrine *in its application*, it is infinitely worse in the abstract. Turpitude to enlist (or rather try to enlist) a church organization "against" any party, *no matter what that party may be!* Why, Doctor, such teaching coming from you should raise a shout of triumph from all the pirates, bandits, and assassins in the land. They have only to combine to concert their schemes in secret, and publish to the world a political platform, and it forthwith becomes criminal to array a church against them, or even to try to do it! A political party may make hostility to Methodism an article of their creed, and it would be criminal in me to advise my church to oppose it! The know nothings allow the *Catholics* to oppose them, and, where their vote counts heavily, even embrace them; but you would not allow even a Catholic to counsel his people against this party! Your doctrine is monstrous, brother, and coming from one of the best heads of our church, it proves demonstrably that know nothingism, as it was when I took the pen against it, is indefensible.—Whether it be right or wrong to array a church against a political party depends entirely upon the character of that party. If it intermeddle with churches—if it form coalitions with churches against a church—if its professed object be to rob a church of its civil privileges—if it be immoral in its constitution and revolutionary in its tendencies—then it is the duty of every Christian individually, and every church collectively, to oppose it. And if it displays all these uncomely features in the only manifestations which it is pleased to make of itself, while it conceals from the public view its counsels, it plans, its machinery, and its membership, the duty becomes imperative, and the more imperative the stronger the party. Such I regarded the know nothings. It was reserved for this party to work in the dark—to unite religion and politics—to gather recruits by whispers—to nose for them about schools and colleges—to cement political bonds by oaths—to devise a plan whereby ministers of the Gospel might become politicians without reproof, and persecute without discovery—to put the consciences of some in the keeping of others—to bind its members not only to vote but to fight under its dictation. Such the inner-working of the order. What the outward? Hissing, bleating, and coughing down such men as Wise and Douglas; destroying ballot boxes, and butchering, in and around their blazing dwellings, men, women, and children.*

It spreads its taint through all the departments of government. Witness the scenes now enacting in Washington; the legislation of Massachusetts; the criminal trials in New York. Can a native expect justice from a judge or jury of foreigners, or a foreigner from these native officials? a Protestant from Catholics, or a Catholic from Protestants? At a trial in Massachusetts know nothings excused themselves from testifying to facts important to justice on the ground that their testimony would subject them to (know nothing) pains and penalties. And the judge decided that these volunteer, self-assumed responsibilities placed the witnesses within the rule "that no man is bound to testify to facts that will criminate himself!" They testified, however, very freely *against* the Catholic who was on his trial! What confidence will those who remain in the lodges have in those who left them? What confidence those who left them in those who remain in them?

Before the magnates of the order, gathered at Philadelphia, were pleased to release the members (themselves included, of course) from so much of their oaths as required them to conceal their membership and the membership of their fellows, the know nothings must have mustered at least 500,000 strong. It is safe to assume that each one of them was questioned as to his membership, or the membership of others, at least ten times on an average. How did they meet these questions? How were they obliged to meet them under their oaths? Why, by—what shall I call them, brother, to speak truth without giving offence? I will call them *untruths*, knowing no softer name for them. Here were 5,000,000 of untruths scattered broadcast over the whole surface of the Union as the first fruits of know nothingism. Many, very many, of them dropped from the lips of Christians! How were the most of these 500,000 got into the order? By members pretending ignorance of it; for they were under oath not to acknowledge their membership, or to disclose the secrets of their brotherhood. They must, therefore, have been guilty of wilful deception with every proselyte they gained. Say that 300,000 were gained over in this way, and we have 300,000 more untruths distributed through the country as the price of so many converts to know nothingism. Thousands and hundreds of thousands have left the order, and they almost unanimously testify that they found it not to be what it was presented to be. For a time all who withdrew and spoke against it were denounced as perjured knaves and traitors. This was true or false, according as they found the thing to agree or disagree with the representations of it made to them—a *candid* representation of it, as we have seen, could not have been made to them by the law of the order. If true, what a flood of iniquity poured out of the order when they left it! If false, what language is too severe to characterize the calumny heaped upon them by their recent brethren!

Mr. Simon Wolf, of Pennsylvania, who writes like a man of wisdom and truth, after detailing the flattering but delusive representations by which he was induced to join the know nothings, thus concludes: "I now declare that, in a life of sixty years, I have never found, in private or in public, in politics or out of it, in Church or in State, as much deceit, falsehood, and corruption as I found in the self-styled 'American party.'"

To this let me add the testimony of a man, a little older than Mr. Wolf, who never did join the "American party."

I was born and *raised* (if Mr. Hillyer please; see Worcester, Mr. H.) in the State of Georgia, where there are now over 43,000 know-nothings, not one of whom, I will venture to say, will assert that he knows a blemish on my moral character. I have mingled much and disputed much in politics, and more in law. I have been twenty-eight years a member of the Methodist church, and sixteen years a minister of the Gospel, and I never was called a dotard or fool, or likened to a clown, under men's own signatures, or charged with falsehood and turpitude by Methodist preachers, until I came in conflict with know-nothings; nor have I ever been, in the whole course of my life, as much calumniated as I have been by know-nothings and their champions in the last nine months.—Never did I see such an intolerant, arrogant, insolent, overbearing, inconsistent, vindictive party as this. It bullies me into opposition to it, and then tells me that, as a minister of the Gospel, I have no right to meddle with *politics*. I reply, then, the hundreds of preachers who are in it should come out of it. It rejoins that it is *religious* in its character. I again respond, if it be religious, I surely, as a religious man, have a right to discuss its orthodoxy, and to counsel my brethren who belong to it; and it again repeats that it is *political!* Its *religion* is reduced to one article: "No office for Catholics." So of its politics: No office for foreigners." Its religious exercises consist (*occasionally*) in rummaging into ladies' wardrobes, riding Catholics on rails, mocking their services, assaulting their persons, and battering their houses of worship. Its political exercises consist (*occasionally*) in killing foreigners, firing their houses, and giving their bodies to the flames. Its professed instrument of reform is the ballot-box; and, if the ballot-box will not work to its liking, it destroys the ballot-box. One would suppose that a party might determine not to vote for Catholics or foreigners without any apprehension of more serious opposition than is common to political parties generally; and certainly, had the know nothings done no more than this, I should never have interfered with them. But what do they do? Why, they substitute a new government for that which our fathers bequeathed to us—a government secret in its operations, despotic in its principles, and revolutionary in its tendency. Hear the sovereign power speak:—"This organization [not *party*, brother] shall be known by the name of the GRAND COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and its *jurisdiction* and *power* shall extend to all the States, districts, and Territories of the United States of North America." This grand council is composed of a president, vice president, secretary, and other officers, with fixed salaries, and a congress of delegates from the States. This council has "power to form State, territorial, and district councils;" to determine the "*mode of punishment of members*," &c.; to grant charters to subordinate councils that may be formed, "to adopt cabalistic characters for writing or telegraphing;" "TO DECIDE UPON ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO NATIONAL POLITICS;" (!) "to fix and establish all signs, grips, pass-words, and such other *secret work as may seem to be necessary*;" TO ADOPT ANY AND EVERY MEASURE IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY TO SECURE THE SUCCESS OF THE ORGANIZATION." We know the emanations from this august sovereignty; State, county, beat, and city governments all over the country; subjects sworn to paramount allegiance to these governments—taxed to pay their expenses—branded as perjurers and traitors if they disclose their secrets.

Now, sir, if you can find nothing worse in all this than an appeal from me to my church to have no connexion with know-nothingism, you are not to be argued with. If you believe that all this political machinery was manufactured and set in operation merely to keep Catholics and foreigners out of office, you have a much more contemptuous opinion of know-nothing sagacity than I have. You stultify them, while I only oppose them.—From their peculiar idiosyncracies, they will doubtless give the preference to you; but whether any other party would do it is questionable. If you can see no difference between such a combination and parties generally, (and it is plain that you do not,) you should not have referred to your own "history" to prove that you "consider it the right of Christians and Christian preachers to meddle with politics;" for it proves something more than your liberality—to wit: that, when you "meddle with politics," you did both politics and yourself a sad disservice. (I believe the people of your district forestalled this inference; didn't they, brother?)

You say, in continuation of what I have just quoted from you, "but I do not believe that a church organization has *such* right, nor, pardon my frankness, that any man can excite a church to such a course without political delinquency, which I will not characterize as I think it deserves." You certainly have the most profound reverence for political parties of any man of your "history" that ever lived. In the defence of them you seem to forget all the interests of self respect, all the duties of your calling, all the claims of brotherhood, and all the rules, not to say decencies, of controversy. You had already charged me with *turpitude*—i. e. with moral baseness, extreme depravity; and here you insinuate that there is yet something in the act thus characterized so unspeakably depraved that even *your* lips refuse to give to it its proper name. Flanked as you are by a legion of know-nothing Methodists, and very many legions of know-nothing politicians, you may feel confident of your security in the church, and of a clever popular support, while you indulge in such defamation of a brother. But you would do well to remember that

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*From the volume of affidavits published by the Louisville Journal to show that foreigners were the aggressors in the Louisville riots there is one which is of awful import and painful instruction. It is that of Thomas Jeffrey and Robert H. Haines, who testify that *they were doorkeepers of the Seventh ward polls.* That *the rule was* to admit not more than fifteen or sixteen at a time; that an Irishman insisted on passing when seventeen were in; that he became boisterous, when Thos. Jeffrey, *to prevent violence*, struck him on the head. This from know nothings.

there is another tribunal, not far distant from you and me, where words are not weighed by the standard of Methodism or the world.

Did you understand my letter, simply because it was headed "To the Methodist Church South," as designed to excite the church in its corporate character, and through its official organs, its bishops, and its conferences, to take action against the know nothings? It would seem so, and if this be your idea, I do more than pardon your frankness—I commiserate your understanding. Where do you find the word or syllable in my whole piece which indicates such a design. He who addresses a church addresses the members thereof, and in what character they are addressed, whether as an "organization" or as individuals, is to be collected from the body of the address, and not from the caption alone. Had you read my letter with any other design than to find in it grounds of censure and abuse, you would have seen clearly that its whole and sole aim was to get the preachers and members of our church out of and away from a political party, and into their appropriate work; not to excite a church organization against a political party. But then you would have lost the laurels which you have gained in this contest—the everlasting gratitude of the know nothings, and the thanksgiving of one or two hundred thousand Methodists, for your unlooked for interposition in their behalf.

The very first sentence in my letter showed you it was one of a series the antecedents of which had been addressed to the preachers of our church. Had you seen these, you would have found that they were addressed to "the know nothing preachers" exclusively. This is decisive of the fact that, however you may have understood it, my design was not to act upon the church in its aggregate character at all, or to unite it in action at all. Your positions are as preposterous as your language is unbecoming; "worse than anything in know nothingism *formally* to address a church in its aggregate capacity upon a POLITICAL question!" (Italics and capitals yours.) "Could you succeed in this design" (of arraying the church against the American party) "the very fountain of political power would be immediately poisoned by a union of Church and State!" Did such paradoxes ever come from a Doctor of Divinity? I supposed a man in this country might address any person, any number of persons, in any character, upon any subject, without crime, if the address be not of a nature unforbidden by the laws of the land. Dwight used to discuss politics with his pupils; Everett, Wayland, Cooper, and other presidents of colleges, have written on politics without blame; but the like privilege is not granted to me. Very far from it. I may not speak or write on politics either to the public or to my church—not to the public, by the edict of the know nothings—not to the church, by the bull of Doctor Winans. I should have thought you a hard master, Doctor, had you believed that my letter was likely to array our church, bodily, against the party of your love. But you tell me, cuttingly, that no power on earth could do that. What, then, is the sin for which you anathematize me so cruelly?—Why, I wrote a letter which *might, perchance*, lead the public to suspect that I thought it was possible for somebody to move the M. E. Church South, conglomeratedly, against a political party. Papal supremacy would be a luxury compared with your government, brother, if this be a specimen of it.

But suppose that every Methodist in the United States could be induced to take a united stand against the "American party;" how would this produce a union of Church and State? What legislative, executive, or judicial power would attach to them in this position? or what attribute of a State would they assume? The only possible result of this state of things must be that the members of the church would either not vote at all, or vote against that party. How near this would bring the Church and State together, I leave you to determine.

In all that I have written you will not find a word or syllable which intimates a design on my part to interfere with my brethren's right of suffrage, or their right, in a proper manner, to discuss political questions, or to oppose Catholics. It is their clanship with all characters, their letting themselves down to know nothing drills, their night working, their needless swearing, their man serving, party scheming, office hunting, stump speaking, anger stirring, brother wounding, and church inflaming, that I objected to.

Now, I put it to you as a man and a christian to say whether these things are right in your brethren? You will not, you dare not, say so. Then, why do you countenance them? You have taken very good care (as you are particular in letting the public know) to keep yourself aloof from the signs, and grips, and passwords, and squalls, and oaths, and flag fribble of the order; and yet you hold me up to the public as a culprit for counselling our brethren to follow your example. How far you are competent to defend the order, when confessedly you do not belong it, I leave the public to determine.

As to your fears of the Catholics from their increase, &c., &c., Mr. Wesley gives you a recepe for them, for the success of which he pledges his life. He guaranties that, if strictly followed, it will insure the conversion of every Catholic. Here it is: "Let all the Protestant clergy live like the Apostles, and preach like the Apostles, the thing is done." Most certain is it that know nothingism, which fellowships with them where they are strong, and persecutes them where they are weak, midnight conspiracies to rob them of their constitutional rights, personal violence, mockery, ridicule, and contempt, will never check their growth, or bring their religion into discredit. If I wished to raise Romanism on the ruins of Protestantism, these are precisely the agencies that I would adopt.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas from Vera Cruz, dates from Mexico to the 11th inst. have been received.

Tamiroz had captured Puebla, and was fortifying it to resist Comonfort, who had sent troops against him. Uraga had been defeated by the Government troops.

Wm. E. Murphy, pro-slavery, has been elected Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Secretary Marcy has again declined to recognize Mr. Fauch as the Minister from Nicaragua.

National Know Nothings.

As matter for remembrance, we publish the names of the six members of the "National" Know Nothing organization, who were so "intensely American" as to permit the notorious Black Republican candidate, Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, by casting their votes for Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, when they had it in their power to defeat the Black Republicans, and give the proper direction to the committees of the House, and destroy the arrogant pretensions of Reeder to a seat in Congress, as a delegate from Kansas. Why did they not cast their votes for the Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina? We do not question their right to vote for whom they please, but we do deny their right to vote as they did, and then claim fellowship with any party that should be recognized as favorable to the South, or to the Constitution of our common country.

Below are the names of the six Know Nothings who voted for Mr. Fuller, on the last ballot for Speaker:

Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania.
William Millward, "
Bayard Clark, of New York.
Thomas R. Whitney, "
Elisha D. Cullen, of Delaware.
H. W. Davis, of Maryland.

The above are some of the immaculate "Nationals" of the Know Nothing brotherhood, that we have read such beautiful compliments about. When these gentlemen were voting for "Fuller, who was a sounder man for the South than Richardson," they were reliable "National" men. But their furlough expired on Saturday last, and they were called into active service, but the six desired no situation "near the flash of the cannon." Their reliability was for newspaper display before the battle, and not in the fight which was to ensue.

Will some of our Know Nothing cotemporaries look over their files, and notice what complimentary terms they indulged in when referring to the supporters of Fuller—"the sound National Americans."

Who are the National Know Nothings from the free States, that voted for Hon. Wm. Aiken for Speaker? Will any Southern Know Nothing editor be kind enough to investigate this matter, and let the public have the result of his investigation? Who are they? We have the vote before us, and we do not see the name of one single man! What, not even Fuller, from Pennsylvania? No. He either dodged or found it very convenient to be momentarily absent at the time to vote, but in time to join the committee to conduct Mr. Banks to the Speaker's chair.

While not a single Know Nothing from the free States voted for Aiken, nineteen Northern or free State Democrats did vote for him—did vote against Banks—and the records show it, and prove what we assert.

Banks has been elected Speaker, without obtaining a vote from a Southern member; and his election could have been defeated if the supporters of Fuller had voted for Aiken. The result is an exclusively sectional triumph to the people of the free States, and will be hailed by them with congratulations as an inauguration of the baleful theories of their Black Republican hosts.

If the people of the South do not now unite as one party—if Southern Know Nothings are not satisfied that their Northern national friends are unworthy of affiliation with them—then we are at a loss to know what would satisfy them, and what could unite the South.

[*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

False Rumor.

Madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, having circulated a report that A. W. Burton, Esq., State Solicitor for this district, has "*clandestinely*" left the State, we feel called upon to give the story a flat contradiction.—We state this, not only to do simple justice to Mr. Burton and his numerous friends, but to disabuse the public mind, which, it appears, from the letters of inquiry sent here, has been extensively imposed upon.

If this ridiculous and highly injurious report has had its origin in malice or unworthy motives, it cannot be too severely censured; if in thoughtlessness, it is to be deplored. No man in this community occupies a higher position in public estimation than Mr. Burton; and, as a man, and a gentleman, no one who knows him well, would, for a moment, ascribe to him any quality that would permit him to turn his back upon his friends or his foes.

Several weeks, and perhaps months ago, Mr. Burton, in his public as well as private intercourse with his fellow citizens generally, announced his intention of visiting Florida before the commencement of the Spring courts; and, in pursuance of this expressed determination, as we mentioned in our paper at the time he started, about two weeks since, with his nephew, Mr. Hoke, of Lincolnton, making his friendly adieus for a short time, driving out of our streets publicly, and declaring his purpose to return in three or four weeks; in which time, he is confidently looked for by his interesting family, by his many friends, and by all of his acquaintances here; and should this report reach him, he will, doubtless, be back in Shelby as quick as steam and horsepower can bring him.

These must be stringent times, if a gentleman cannot leave his home, for a few weeks, without occasioning the circulation of reports so highly injurious to his reputation.—*Cleaveland Times.*

The Liquor Question.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, that the new Board of Commissioners ordered an election in that place, last week, to ascertain the sense of the community with regard to the five gallon law, which has been in operation for the past year,—which resulted in "License 92; no license 111."

Gen. Whitfield, the pro-slavery Delegate from Kansas, has been permitted to take his seat in the House of Representatives. When the clerk in calling the roll, reached "Kansas," Messrs. Grow of Pa., and Campbell, of Ohio, stated that they would take some future occasion to show that Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to a seat, waiving all present objections. We look upon this as equivalent to a settlement of the matter.

The Hon. O. H. Singleton, of Miss., has been appointed Consul to Havana.

There are five persons in prison at St. Louis, who are about to be tried for murder.

Out at Last!

The last "Register" publishes a list of delegates from various States to the K. N. national Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d instant; and in this list we find the names of John H. Haughton and John F. Hoke, as delegates at large from North Carolina. This is the first public announcement of the names of delegates from this State; yet it was pretended that, at the meeting of the K. N. Council or Convention in this place, last October, all secresy was removed from K. N. proceedings. We are satisfied from this, and from other circumstances, that this removal of secresy is all humbug, intended to mislead and deceive. Now and then, for effect, some of the members of the dark lantern concern, may appear before the public, and may hold meetings; but the work in every instance, is, we believe, cut out beforehand by little, interested, midnight cliques. "Sam" still sneaks and skulks from the light of day and from the presence of honest men.

We are not surprised to find Mr. Haughton's name among the delegates; but we call upon the "Register" to inform the public by what authority he records John F. Hoke as a K. N. delegate from North Carolina. *Our* understanding of Col. Hoke's position is, that he has withdrawn from the Order; and that he supported Mr. Craige for Congress. And as Col. Hoke's personal, and, as we have supposed, political friends, we call upon *him* also, with all due respect, to define his position—or, at any rate, to state whether he is a delegate to the Convention referred to or not.

Among other delegates in this list of the "Register," we find the name of Gov. W. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Now, this man Johnson is a Sewardite, and a base, bloodthirsty abolitionist—as we have no doubt many of the delegates are from the free States. It is well remembered that, some four years ago, during his term as Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gorsuch, of Maryland, was brutally murdered in the former State, by abolitionists and free negroes, while endeavouring to reclaim his slaves; and it is also well remembered that this same Gov. Johnson happened to pass by the spot where Gorsuch lay weltering in his blood; that he looked at him, said nothing, proceeded to the seat of government, took no steps to punish his murderers, but continued with greater violence than before his advocacy of abolition doctrines. These are facts, which no one can dispute. *He*, it seems, is to sit in the Philadelphia Convention side by side with Southern men!

It is notorious that every State Council of the Know Nothings in the free States has repudiated the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform. It is notorious, also, that not one Know Nothing member of the House from the free States voted for Mr. Aiken for Speaker; that Mr. Fuller dodged; and that the six Know Nothings from the free States, who voted for Mr. Fuller on the last ballot, might, if they had so chosen, have defeated Mr. Banks. Under these circumstances, Southern men—slaveholders—are again going into Convention with Northern Know Nothings. It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict the result. The Southern delegates will either have to withdraw, or submit to such action, both as to the nominee and the platform, as will be deeply humiliating to themselves and injurious to their section of the Union.—*Raleigh Standard.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within and without the same, who propose to direct and control its political organization by force: It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combinations within the Territory are endeavoring, by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the constitution of the United States:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and do warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

L. S.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. Marcy. Secretary of State.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 21, 1856.

☞Mr. Cyrus C. Weathers, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

To the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing Party of this District.

It is useless to speak of the threatening aspect of public affairs—of the fearful interest attaching to the political struggles to come off during the present year—of the vital importance of the success of the Democratic party, the party around which cluster the hopes and destiny of twenty millions of people. These things force themselves upon the mind and heart of every thinking man. We are willing to do our part to promote the ascendancy of sound principles, and secure the perpetuity of the Union and the rights of the States, by continuing the reins of the Federal Government in the hands of a sound, national President, and securing the ascendancy and firm establishment of correct principles in the individual members of the confederacy, as the surest and most reliable breakwater against the tide of Northern rapacity and fanaticism. The people only need correct information, to do right. To secure these desirable results, as far as we may be able, we propose to furnish the "Asheville News" from this time until the close of the present year—which will embrace the full returns of the next Presidential election—for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR!

The money in every instance to accompany the order. It is unnecessary to make promises as to what we will do. The past is our pledge for the future. Suffice it to say, we shall labor earnestly, diligently and faithfully for the success of sound, national Democratic men and measures.

A very small effort on the part of those who ought to, and do, feel a deep interest in these things, will secure a circulation of at least ONE HUNDRED COPIES of the "News" in every county in this Congressional District, perhaps a much larger number.—With such increased circulation, what a flood of light could be spread before an honest people! Who could estimate the glorious results! Friends, Democrats! you who love your principles, go to work, in your several counties—go earnestly to work, and the thing is done. Who will be the first to respond to this liberal offer, with a handsome list of subscribers!

NATIONAL PARTIES.

The Know Nothings say their party is national. What does the recent Speaker's election show? That not one of their Northern members voted for Aiken, the Southern and National candidate, and two of their Southern members voted against him.

The Democratic party claims to be national, and show by the record that SIXTEEN of their Northern members voted for Mr. Aiken, and NONE of their Southern members against him. Sixteen Northern Democrats voting with the South, with a President who fearlessly proclaims the basis of further Union to be the protection of the rights of the South, look a little more like nationality than anything we have seen from the Fuller mill in this Congress.

☞The K. N.'s say the National Democratic party is full of Abolitionists. We think the National Know Nothing party is *Fuller.*

Sale of Negroes.—At a recent sale of negroes at Abbeville C. H., S. C. a lot of 50 sold at an average of $750.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We invite attention to the wise and timely suggestions contained in the following communication from a prominent and working Democrat. We trust his views will meet a hearty approval and elicit an early response in the primary meetings of the people of the various counties for the appointment of delegates.

Wilkesboro', Feb. 10th, 1856.

Mr. Editor—As the day for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention is fast approaching, it is time that some preliminary steps were being taken for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent our District in said Convention. It is frequently the case that this matter is deferred until so late a day that no one has time to arrange his business to attend the Convention, and a District may go unrepresented, or be represented merely by proxy. To avoid this difficulty, we should hold a Convention at some suitable place in this District as soon as convenient, and appoint our Delegates—men who will certainly attend and represent the wishes of the people of the District.

As I have seen no suggestion in regard to the matter, I would propose Asheville as the place, and Tuesday the 8th of April (it being Buncombe Superior Court week) as the time for holding the Convention. I can think of no more appropriate time or place, as Asheville is the most central point in the District, and as persons from various counties in the District will be called there by business matters at that time. This will give those who may be in attendance there time also to attend the State Convention, which meets on the 16th April, and will also give the Delegates elect ample time to make their arrangements to attend the meeting of the National Convention.

I merely make these few suggestions, that you may, through your paper, early call the attention of the several counties composing the District to the matter, and urge them to hold conventions without delay, and send up a full representation. We have a subtle enemy to fight this year, and we must make our arrangements to be in the field early, and entrench every foot of ground we can gain.—We, of the "forlorn hope," are awake, and intend to do our *whole* duty this year—to do up "Sam" a little worse than we were able to do his more honorable predecessor.

Yours, &c. ***

☞Among the records of the darkest days of the Revolution, we find that the Committee of Safety of the County of Rowan, in this State, Resolved "*That the cause of the town of Boston is the common cause of the American Colonies.*" The patriotic sentiment was responded to by all the Southern Colonies, and co-operating with their Northern brethren, American Independence was achieved and a government established unparalelled in the history of the world for its capacity to accomplish the great American idea of self government by man.

The cause of the town of Boston was patriotically and unselfishly adhered to by the Southern Colonies, through the Revolution. But that cause is not now what it was then. Freed from foreign misrule and oppression by the voluntary contributions of the blood and treasure of the South; great in the energy, enterprise, and mental activity of her citizens, and enriched by the large draughts of wealth which a common Government has enabled her to suck from the vitals of her Southern brethren, she has waxed strong and insolent, and now no longer sues to us for aid against a common foe, but impiously arrays herself in hostility against our existence as equals in the confederacy, and wickedly disregards and contemns all the obligations of the just and wise compact of Union which our fathers formed.

The cause of the town of Boston, which was so heartily espoused by the people of the Carolinas and Virginia, in the days of the Revolution, warmed the heart of every lover of liberty throughout the civilized world to hope confidently for the inauguration of a perfect system of popular representative government. That hope has been as nearly fulfilled as it will ever be in the power of mere human agencies to fulfil it. But the town of Boston is not satisfied with the work of her own hands. Instead of directing her vast material and mental resources to the preservation and perpetuation of that feeling of fraternity and common union and brotherhood, which the Revolution established among the States, for many years past she has made open, direct, and deadly assaults upon every valuable right of the Southern States, and has boldly defied every obligation of the Constitution, until now the cause of Boston is as hateful to us as was the cause of King George and his red coats in the Revolution.

We united with Boston to defend the rights assailed by the British Government.—She is now the assailant, and has declared war upon the vital interests of the Southern States. If we united with her once for defence, shall we of the South not unite against her, now that she has broken the bonds that bound us together? Is it not "the duty and interest of all the Southern States firmly to unite in an indissoluble union and association, to oppose by every just and proper means the infringement of their common rights and privileges?"

The steady and triumphant progress of our enemies—once our brethren and friends—towards the complete possession of the Federal Government, admonishes us to consider the question and prepare to answer it at no very distant day.

☞Anthony Kennedy, the American candidate, has been elected Senator from Maryland.

SPEAKING OUT.

The New York Herald, which has been using every means to give some sort of vitality to the National Know Nothing party, is about to abandon the hopeless task. The result of the Speaker's election has made the fact so apparent that the Northern and Southern Know Nothings cannot unite upon any principle national in its character, that that paper has to come forward and testify against its friends. Hear it:

"The northern national know nothings on the speakership.—A most lamentable collapse.—For nine weeks we had labored under the idea that the Fuller party of Congress, northern and southern members, were national men—all of them sound national men; but this was a mistake. We had supposed, from the first week in December to the first week in February, that these Fuller men were so rigidly opposed to Mr. Banks, upon principle, that they would accept any reasonable compromise from the democrats, in order to defeat the election of the candidate of Seward, Giddings, Weed, and Greeley; but this was a delusion. The nationality of these Fuller men was limited to Fuller and to the North. They lacked the moral courage to cross, at a venture, over Mason and Dixon's line, and as far down as South Carolina, with their boasted nationality. Theirs is the responsibility for keeping the House disorganized for nine weeks, and for the election of Banks at last, with the alternative of his defeat in their hands.

"And what is the result to the American party? It is a definite congressional division of it into two hostile sectional factions. Not a solitary northern know nothing voted for Aiken—not one. Thus the vote which elected the Speaker discloses to the 'South Americans,' so called, the lamentable truth that, in Congress at least, their nationality as a party is limited to the south side of Mason & Dixon's line and the Ohio river; that their northern brethren, even of a national type, incline to fraternize rather with Giddings, of Ohio, than with the Marshalls, of Kentucky."

The Wilmington Commercial, which has also been identified with the Know Nothing party in this State, says:

"The election of Banks being an entirely *sectional* demonstration, what becomes the duty of southern citizens, one and all? Need the question be asked? We must become sectional also, and be united to defend ourselves against a party that would destroy us, or else yield at once to the domination of our abolition masters. It is useless to contend if we do not intend to exert our whole strength; for depend upon it the time is at hand when nothing short of that will answer.

"And what is the duty of the American Party or Know Nothings in this fearful crisis? Is it not now seen that no affinity or brotherhood can be held by them with the northern wing of that array, without doing wrong to the South? Why do we say this? From the fact that not a solitary member of the northern Know Nothing or American Party voted for Mr. Aiken, the Southern candidate. It is true that no southern man voted for Mr. Banks; but this only strengthens our position and illustrates the truth of what we say. We must become sectional, of necessity and in self defence, because of the issue we stated above, which is Slavery and Anti Slavery; the sustaining or absolute destruction of the institution at the South."

☞John W. Forney, esq., late Clerk of the House of Representatives, is dangerously ill of inflammation of the bowels, produced by over exertion and excitement, consequent upon his discharge of duties lately in presiding over the House.

☞In ascending the steps of the Patent office at Washington, Gen. Cass slipped and fell down four steps. He received a severe cut on the forehead near the temple. The blood streamed profusely from his mouth. He was taken up insensible and remained insensible for half an hour. In the evening he recovered consciousness and recognized some of his friends. His frame was much jarred by the fall, and there is some danger of inflamation of the brain, considering his advanced age. His wife and daughters, and several friends, attend on him. The general impression is favorable to his recovery.

SENSIBLE AND APPROPRIATE.

The Wilmington Commercial, heretofore opposed to the Administration, and committed we believe to the humbuggery of Know Nathingism, in a recent number says:

"For our part we think it is high time to discard prejudices as to the *names* of parties, and to cease to cherish unwise affection for them. If there is a constitutional democracy, as there certainly is, the President and his Cabinet being the head of that party, why should not all constitutional men at the South go with them in sustaining the rights of our beloved region—Southern Rights—Constitutional Rights—and no others? We are confident this will be the case throughout the Southern States, with the exception of those who are unwilling to give up the *name* of party, though all the *nature* of their principles are embraced under, another name.—These citizens remind us of a friend of ours who, when a child, was very fond of *chicken*. Being pressed to eat some other edible, equally as paletable, perhaps to him, he cried out, 'Well, *say* it is chicken, or I wont eat it.'"

Senator Douglas in Washington.—The Union of Saturday morning last says: "It is with great satisfaction that we announce this morning that Hon. S. A. Douglas, who has been so long detained on his way to the seat of government by a violent and protracted inflamation of the throat, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He is in much better health and spirits than his numerous friends here expected or hoped for; and we sincerely trust that it will not be many days before he will be able to return to the scene of his distinguished labors and distinguished triumphs, in all his wonted vigor of mind and body."

EXTENSIVE POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—We find in the Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 2nd inst., some further particulars of a post office robbery in that city, which we have already mentioned:

"For some weeks past, and particularly since the 18th December last, valuable letters and packages containing money, to the amount of near $10,000, have been abstracted from the Post Office in this city. Some ten days since Messrs. J. L. McGuire, of Baltimore, and D. P. Blair, of Columbus, Miss., special agents of the Federal Government, arrived in town, and were occupied diligently for several days in ferreting out the thief. A bank bill of the denomination of $100 was identified as one of the bills in a missing package and traced to John Chisolm, a young man of this city, about 18 years of age, who had been occasionally employed in the post office, and on that account gained access thereto at all hours. He was accordingly arrested, and, after a preliminary examination of the evidence which consumed three days, was held to bail in the sum of $8,000 to answer the charge before the Courts of the United States. Since these occurrences we learn that the father of the young man has disclosed the fact that some $3,000 were found in his lot by a servant on the 23d December. The money was placed by him on deposit in one of the Bank Agencies. It belongs, it is supposed, to the Bank of Charleston."

SNOW TWENTY FEET DEEP.—The Buffalo Commercial of the 31st ult., speaking of the snow obstructions on the railroads in that region, says:

On the division of the Central road, between here and Niagara Falls, there is a pretty thorough blockade, and we understand that between here and Tonawanda, the drifts are very heavy, and have caused more or less detention to trains. The Buffalo and New York City road has suffered more inconvenience than all the others. About eight miles from this city, and at Warsaw the snow is stacked up in places to the depth of twenty feet, so that a person can step from the surface of it directly upon the top of the cars. Four trains are fast in the snow between here and Hornessville, two of which are passenger trains and two freight—one of them is in a drift eight miles from here, with about one hundred passengers.

☞The cholera is ranging with fearful fatality at Porto Rico. There had been thirteen thousand cases, since the 21st of November, and upwards of five thousand deaths.

☞Counterfeit notes are said to be quite abundant in Richmond at this time, especially on the N. Carolina banks. The Dispatch was shown a good one the other day on the bank of Cape Fear, which, it says, could have been passed upon the unsuspecting without trouble.

☞The ratio of increase of insanity in New York State has exceeded the augmentation of population 60 per cent. for twenty five years.

☞The city council of Lexington, Ky., have fixed $250 as the price of coffee house and tavern licenses in the city for the year 1856. The city council of Maysville, My., charge $100 for a yearly license for the same purpose.

☞It is said the average of cold for the month of January, 1856, in New York, was greater than any that has occurred for seventy years.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

The Speaker to-day announced the Committees as follows:

Ways and Means.—Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, Howell Cobb of Georgia, H. W. Davis of Maryland, Russell Sage of New York, John S. Phelps of Missouri, James H. Campbell of Pennsylvania, Alexander DeWitt of Massachusetts, and one vacancy.

Foreign Affairs.—A. C. M. Pennington of New Jersey, T. H. Bayley of Virginia, Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, William Aiken of South Carolina, H. M. Fuller of Pennsylvania, Ors. B. Matteson of New York, John Sherman of Ohio, Anson Burlingame of Massachusetts, and Benjamin B. Thruston of Rhode Island.

Territories.—Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, Samuel A. Purviance of Pennsylvania, W. A. Richardson of Illinois, George S. Houston of Alabama, Amos P. Granger of New York, F. K. Zollicoffer of Tennessee, Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, and John J. Perry of Maine.

Elections.—Israel Washburne, jr., of Maine, A. H. Stephens of Georgia, Cooper K. Watson of Ohio, F. E. Spinner of New York, Mordecai Oliver of Missouri, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, W. K. Smith of Alabama, and J. A. Bingham of Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

In the House yesterday the seats of Whitfield, of Kansas, Allen, of Illinois, and Eustis, of Louisiana, were contested.

The Louisville, (Ky.) papers state that the investigations which have just been made to ascertain the effect of the recent excessively cold weather upon fruit trees, indicate that there will be no peaches, apricots, plums and cherries the coming season. Throughout all the west and north-west the cold has been severe enough to produce the same effects.—The Madison (Indiana) Banner says that all the fruit has been killed in that State. The Alton (Illinois) Courier states that a recent meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, it was stated by Dr. Hall, others confirming the statement, that on examination of the fruit buds of peach trees in that vicinity, it had been found that the recent severe cold weather had destroyed the promise of a yield of this luscious fruit the coming season.

Before growing alarmed at these statements it ought to be recollected, says the Baltimore American, that precisely the same predictions were made last year, and yet the peach crop was never more abundant than last summer.

It is a vain journey whose end affords less pleasure than the way.

GREAT DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 13.

The splendid Pokannoket Cotton Mills were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $110,000, and the insurance on it is $70,000.

By this conflagration a large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.—The citizens of Bristol have, however, very promptly organized a meeting for their relief.

"A S. Carolina editor enquires whether burning or burying the dead is the better? If we were to die in Kentucky, we should prefer to have our remains mingle with her glorious soil; but, if we were so unfortunate as to draw our last breath in South Carolina, we should choose burning, by all means.

[*Louisville Journal.*

Burning the dead, however revolting to the public sense in this country, is not half as horrible as burning the living in their own houses, as practised by your myrmidons last August, under the incendiary instructions of the Journal. As to burning after death, it is of little consequence what your opinion may be, Mr. Prentice. If you do not receive that treatment the devil should be discharged for dereliction of duty.

A corpulent bachelor friend of ours, says a Wisconsin paper, had both his ears frozen last night, while in bed, snoozing away in his selfish loneliness. If such warning does not terrify him into matrimonial speculations, we hope he may never thaw out when he freezes again.

EXPLICIT.—It was in Alabama that the preacher was accustomed to distinguish the I and II epistles of John by saying, John with one eye and John with two eyes. It was a long time before the people got the hang of it, but when they did, the distinction answered very well.

A very loquacious young female witness, whom the opposing counsel could not silence, so far kept him at bay, that, by way of brow-beating her, he exclaimed, 'Why, woman, there is *brass* enough in your face to make a kettle!' 'And *sauce* enough in yours to fill it!' she promptly rejoined.

The Boston Bee says—A man can get along without advertising, and so can a wheel without greasing; but it goes right hard.

DEATH OF PROF. CHANNING.—We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle that Edward Tyrrell Channing, for thirty-two years Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, died on Thursday night, of congestion of the lungs, aged about sixty-five years.

WHAT A SIGNATURE CAN DO.—Immediately on the organization of the House, the signature of Banks to a piece of paper drew from the Treasury $320,000.

Thus the first Abolition Speaker of the House was elected with the aid of the Northern Know Nothings, at an expense to the country of $320,000!

GOOD SWIMMING.—The Charleston Evening News understands that the elephant which was lost overboard from a vessel bound to that port, made its way safely into Mt. Pleasant Harbor. The vessel was far out at sea, and a heavy gale was blowing when the elephant went overboard. Its feat of riding out the storm for a distance of thirty miles, is the most remarkable instance of animal strength and endurance on record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The tank shop at the Navy Yard was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $6,000.

COMMENDABLE.—The Cassville Standard of Feb. 7 says:

"We learn that a resolution has passed the Legislature providing for the free passage of Kansas emigrants over the State Road."

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Jameson, the late State Treasurer of Wisconsin, is said to be a defaulter in the amount of $40,000.

A REDUCED CURRENCY.—At last accounts the dollar notes issued by the Dominican government were selling at the low rate of a cent and a half each. The Hayti paper dollar is worth about 6 1-4 cents.

A man ceases to be a "good fellow," the moment he refuses to do precisely what other people wish him to do.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Rev. O. Scoville left Chatham county in January, 1855, with two or three thousand dollars in his possession, and has not been heard of since he was in Charlotte, in Feb. 1855. It is feared that he has been murdered. He is said to have had many friends, and to have borne as fair a character as any man.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The Worcester Spy says, "we learn that Rev. Mr. Gibson, of this city, christened a child, a few days since, which was the fourth child of its mother born within a year.

Married,

In this place, on Wednesday, 6th instant, by Rev. Coleman Campbell, Mr. G. H. A. Adams to Miss Jane G., daughter of Mr. W. Murdoch.

On Tuesday, 12th instant, by William R. Murray, Esq., Mr. William R. West to Miss Salina, daughter of Mr. Isaac Webb—all of this county.

In this place, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. Coleman Campbell, Mr. Geo. W. Goodlake to Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. W. D. Jarrett.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 10th instant, after a short illness, MR. DAVID ROBERTS, aged about 84 years. For fifty years a member of the Methodist church and a consistent christian, his long life was an exemplification of the faithful discharge of all the duties growing out of his varied relations. "Let me live the life of the righteous, that my last end may be like his."—*Com.*

Temperance Celebration.

The Committee appointed by Asheville Division Sons of Temperance to make arrangements for the due celebration of Friday 22d February, are happy to announce to the public that they have succeeded in procuring the services of Rev. A. W. Cumming and N. W. Woodfin, as Orators for the day. The well known ability of the speakers, the Committee trust, will be sufficient to insure a large attendance. Come one, come all—come, ye friends of Temperance; come, ye lovers of your country, and join in commemorating the Birth Day of the great Chieftain and Father of our liberties. Long as Americans love America, they will remember Washington.

P. W. ROBERTS,
I. B. SAWYER,
J. M. ISRAEL,
Feb. 21—tl *Committee.*

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,
FLOUR, GRAIN,
And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.
Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1855. cow6

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

REV. T. P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT,
Assisted by competent Male and Female Teachers.

THE Spring Session will open March 3rd. Terms as heretofore. The Male and Female departments are kept entirely separate. It is very desirable that Pupils be present at the opening of the session, when the classes are formed.

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session. *No deduction for absence,* unless in case of protracted sickness. Boarding can be obtained in good families at cheap rates. For further information address the President, or

J. B. WOODFIN,
Sec'y Board Trustees.
Burnsville, Feb. 14, 1856.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS,* a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.
Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAML R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.
Feb. 14.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.
January 31, 1856.—tf.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
Asheville, Jan. 17, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.
November 22, 1855. 3m.
Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

BOUNTY LAND.

We take this method of informing those who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and whose claims we have undertaken to prosecute, that by a late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, their claims will be allowed; and furthermore, that it is not necessary to make out their declarations a second time, the original declaration now on file at Washington, is all sufficient, and the claims will be taken up and allowed in regular order. Do not be imposed upon by those who would persuade you that a new declaration is necessary.

J. M. ISREAL.
I. B. SAWYER.
Jan. 10, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M T, Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barrett W A, Brown M G, Barring Charles, Barnett A J, Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G G, Cantwell & Eperson, Calloway B C, Campbell Jesse, Chitton Wm, 2 Crawford J, Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A T, Dimmick W, Dillingham Miss M A, Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos J, Emerson T.

F—Finley R S, Farrar C D, Fox A, Francis Wm, Fain Wm, Foster Loudon.

G—Gibson Dr D J, Gilmer Mrs A C, Garrison Alexander, Gudger Miss Elizabeth, Gudger Mc Jas, Garner Mrs Wm, Garland Mrs H.

H—Hughey Julia A L, Henderson Robt T, Hyatt S J, Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs A T, Jones Saml C, 2.

K—Kise Jas O, Kellogg A A, Kingsmore A M.

L—Land A J W, Lorance B A, 2, Lisle John, Loundes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo B, 2, Mills J Y, Myers J H, Morgan Wm S, Murray Wm, Moore Green M, McHenry J E, Moore W H, Murray Miss E E.

O—Olney M J, 2.

P—Proffit S T, 2, Pagenstedur Julius, Parker W F, Patty R W, Porter Wm M, Porter Alex, Parrow Wm, Patton R M, Patton A G, Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos C, Roberson Noah, Rollins Thos.

S—Sumner John, 2, Small Robt, Stevens Mrs J M, Sitton John G, Stovall John H, Smith Robt, Sweeny S D, Scarboro W A, Stuart Alex, Sorrels W F, Sales Thecpoles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J S, Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E, Taylor J J 2, Thomas Mrs Mary B 2.

W—Womack Wm T, Woliver William, Whitaker W S, Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M W, Williams A A, Wilkins Mrs Jane E, Walker Mitchell, Watson J W B, Wilson J, Wilson Robt, Waldrop M R, Wright J D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.
Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass, putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed Barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Committed to Jail

In this place on the 10th of January, a negro man, who says his name is THOMPSON; that he belongs to Joseph Gray, of Yadkin county, N. C.

Said negro is about 19 years old; black; five feet eight or ten inches high, and will weigh about one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Asheville, N. C., } Jailor.
Feb. 7, 1856. } tf

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT of CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and talmas.

Dec. 6. SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.
Asheville, Dec 6, 1855.

LOVE.

PART I.

A glance—a thought—a blow,
It stings him to the core;
A question—will it lay him low,
Or will time heal it o'er?

He kindles at the name,
He sighs and thinks apart;
Time blows the spark into a flame,
Burning within his heart.

He loves it though it burns,
And nurses it with care;
He feels the blissful pain by turns,
With hope and with despair.

PART II.

Sonnets and serenades—
Sighs, glances, tears and vows—
Gifts, tokens, souvenoirs, parades—
Smiles, courtesies and bows.

A purpose and a pray'r,—
The stars are in the sky—
He wonders how, e'er hope should dare,
To let him aim so high.

Still hope allures and flatters,
And doubt just makes him bold;
And so with passion all in tatters,
The trembling tale is told.

Confessions, vows and blushes—
Soft looks—averted eyes—
Each heart into the other rushes,
Each yields and wins—a prize.

PART III.

A gathering of fond friends—
Brief solemn words and pray'r—
A trembling to the finger ends
As hand in hand they swear.

Sweet cake—sweet wine—sweet kisses,
And so the deed is done,
And now for all life's woes and blisses,
The wedded two are one.

And down the shining stream
They launch their buoyant skiff;
Blest if they may but trust life's dream,
But, Oh, truth echoes *if*.

SEQUEL—"IF."

If health be firm, if friends be true,
If self be well controlled—
If tastes be pure—if wants be few,
And not too often told.

If reason always rules the heart,
If passions own its sway;
If love, for aye, to life impart
The zest it gives to day.

If Providence with parent care,
Metes out the varying lot,
While meek contentment bows to share
The palace or the cot.

And, Oh, if faith, sublime and clear,
The spirit onward guide,
Then blest indeed, and blest fore'er,
The Bridegroom and the Bride.

A SHORT PATENT SERMON.

BY DOW, JR.

Somewhere in the poetical effusions of Oliver Goldsmith my text may be found—to wit:

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

My Hearers: Your good-for-nothing preacher is not quite sure but he vociferated upon this same text some years now defunct. If so, memory has made no record of a single idea then promulgated: Therefore, I shall let my thoughts proceed, as if going to graze in a new pasture.

That man, my friends, wants but little, here upon this little self-revolving ball, nor wants that little a great length of time, has been fully demonstrated by the millions who have enjoyed their sufficiency in an iota, before us, and gone the way of perishable flesh. Take the man—from his swaddling season up to the time that he puts on his night-shirt for the dreamless sleep of the grave—and we find him as chock full of little maggoty wants as a cracked cheese is of skippers in fly time:—mittish wants, and evanescent as they are insignificant. In infancy, he wants a little alternate sleep and nursing, by dribblets. In childhood, he must have his playthings; but, as a minute is to him as a month, no sooner is one toy obtained, than it becomes old, and a new one must be substituted in its place.—Like the bee, that roves from flower to flower, or the swallow that brushes the silvery surface of the stream, he merely touches and tastes of the various sports and pleasures of the passing day. Allow me, my brethren, to place before you the memoranda of a child's transactions between morning and night:—Captured three flies upon the window-paine, and impaled them upon pins to the mantelpiece—rode a mullen stalk into a cold sweat in a fruitless chase after a yellow-winged butterfly—stole the ball from a couple of persevering tumble-bugs, and used it for a marble—made two futile attempts to lay salt on the tail of a tom-tit by sneaking round the corner of the wood pile—harnassed the old cat to the fireshovel, and gave the kittens an initiatory lesson in swimming by throwing them into the duck pond—made a batch of dirt pies, and baked them in a superannuated boot leg—built a dam beneath the sink spout, at the expense of a clean apron, and launched a squadron of chips and egg shells—succeeded, after a long effort, in worrying a hop-toad into the sulks, by tickling him with a rye straw—set fire to the tow in the squirrel's cage, and extinguished it with a squirt gun—found five new birds' nests, and took two eggs only from each, to help stock the grocery between the hen coop and pig pen—marched to a frog pond, to the music of a dough dish beaten with two corn cobs, and shot a "bully," with a cedar cross bow—caught up a young gosling, and received an overdose of goosey gander—ate half a peck of green apples, and went to bed without the least sign or promise of a belly-ache!

In youth, my brethren, a mortal dips eagerly into every pretty pool of pleasure that life affords; but, bringing up more or less mud at every scoop, he continually seeks new waters of enjoyment. Alas! the surface of each is fair, but the bottom is fouler than any old fire cistern that hasn't been cleaned in a generation of wharf-rats. "Love is the theme," yet new pleasures, and fresh excitement, constitute the order of the day. His whole being is wrapped up in the fretting, flannel rag of ambition, sweat with excitement. A few short years whiz by, with arrow-like speed, when he finds that all his ten thousand little wants were not wanted long.

My friends: at maturity, man wants wealth and fame. At a distance, the bugle notes of the latter greet his ear with a flute like sweetness; but when he comes to have blasts blown directly in his ear, the rough bark is taken completely off of midnight caterwaulings, and he finds out that seclusion is a little private heaven in comparison with the storm exposed domicile of celebrity. To acquire wealth, he sweats his soul into a suet-skin, and almost pulls reason up by the roots. He thinks he wants but little: that obtained, he rubs up his energies anew, applies another drop of oil to perseverance, and dives ahead for a *little* more. When he gets to be old, broken down, good for nothing, and has no relish for the pleasures that gold can buy, he finds himself a rich man. He can now no more enjoy his richness than a Laplander can find use for fans and mosquitto nets. He knows they can produce for him nothing beyond the comforts of cider, tobacco, and the consolations of a church pew. He knows that he can want them but a little while longer, but they are good to look upon while the daylight of existence holds out—"good for sore eyes," that have grown weak in trying to read a "title clear" in the grey twilight of the tomb. So he hugs his treasure to the last; and when death is about to loosen his grasp, he acknowledges that man wants but little, and wants that little only just as long as *he can hold on to it.*

My friends: mankind generally want a good deal more than they need. They need just enough to scare off bodily suffering, and coax comfort to stay at home. A man never needs so much as to require twice the amount of care, trouble and anxiety to look after it, that it did to get it. A man feels the richest when he is just poor enough to be what the world calls "comfortably off"—like myself—and he never can fully realize the curse of poverty till he is pack-saddled with gold, and owns a mile or two of building lots. So mote it be!

An Arkansas Legislator.

A member elect of the lower chamber of the Legislature of Arkansas was persuaded by some wag of his neighborhood that if he did not reach the State House at ten o'clock on the day of assembling he could not be sworn, and would lose his seat. He immediately mounted with hunting frock, rifle and bowie knife, and spurred till he got to the door of the capitol, where, in the chamber of the lower house, on the ground floor, all were walking about with their hats on, smoking cigars. These he passed, ran up stairs into the Senate chamber, set his rifle against the wall, and bawled out:

"Strangers, whars the man that swars me in?" at the same time taking out his credentials.

"Walk this way," said the Clerk, who was at the moment igniting a real principe, and he was sworn without inquiry.

When the teller came to count noses, he found that there was one Senator too many present. The mistake was soon discovered, and the huntsman was informed that he did not belong there.

"Fool *who!* with your corn bread?" he roared, "you can't flunk this child, no how you can fix it—I'm elected to this Legislature, and go agin all banks and eternal improvements, and if there's any of your oratory gentlemen wants to get skinned, just say the word, and I'll light upon you like a nigger on a woodchuck. My constituents sent me here, and if you want to floor this two legged animal, hop on just as soon as you like, for though I'm from the back country, I'm a little smarter than any other quadruped you can turn out of this drove."

After this admirable harangue, he put his bowie knife between his teeth, and took up his rifle with "come here, old Suke, stand by me!" at the same time pointing it at the chairman, who, however, had seen such people before. After some expostulation, the man was persuaded that he belonged to the lower chamber, upon which he sheathed his knife, flung his gun upon his shoulder, and with a profound bow remarked, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon. But if I didn't think that lower room was a groggery, may I be shot."

Red Jacket's Plan to Abolish Slavery.—B. F. Hallet, in an address at Waltham Massachusetts, related the following:

When Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, and the Legislature of Virginia and Kentucky were freely discussing, like calm statesmen, the means of gradual emancipation, before the political abolitionists threw in the firebrands, it happened on one occasion, when Red Jacket called on the President, that this subject of slavery was introduced, and the President asked Red Jacket what he thought could be done to get rid of slavery in this country. "Why," said Red Jacket, "you must send all the colored women of the North South, and all the colored men of the South North, and in two or three generations you will get rid of it."

We were amused the other day at the *naivette* of a dark African matron, who was exhibiting several rather fine looking children, equally dark as herself. We ventured to admire an infant in her arms, rather ominously light in complexion, but she declared she could not bear him.

"Why?" we asked.

"Because," said she, "he is too light, and *shows dirt too easily.*"

A Smart Woman.—"Ah!" said old Mrs. Doosenbury, "larning is a great thing; I've often felt the need of it. Why, would you believe it, I'm now sixty years old, and only know the names of three months in the year, and them's spring, fall, and autumn. I larnt the names of them when I was a leetle bit of a gall!"

An editor down east, describing a family of his acquaintance, says they were so mean that they had to die by subscription.

An old negro man, a slave, belonging to a gentleman in the vicinity of Westport, Mo., was asked whether he did not "want to go and live among the free State men in Lawrence?" when he instantly replied:

"No! 'spect not, massa, dis nigga been raised 'mong quality—could'nt think of gwying thar, sir, drother stay at home among white folks."

Calendar for 1856.

Mon.,	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan'ry			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Feb'ry						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
March							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
August						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Septem'		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct'ber				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov'ber							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec'ber		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31.			

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

Corner of Laurel and Richardson streets,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL:

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, Free of Charge.

August 16, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of Ladies Dress Goods, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the Endowment Plan, will commence on the 10th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

David C. Taylor and Lady, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackounets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose. it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Irom Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

Rapids Parish, La., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—Isaac Huddlestone.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gnot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

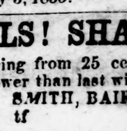
Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Columbiah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to state that they are now receiving accessions to the stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. Very beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE

Dec. 14, 1854. tf